

LOG

- LO'DGER.** *n. f.* [from *ledge*.]
 1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.
 Bate tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term;
 nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 There were in a family, the man and his wife, three chil-
 dren, and three servants or lodgers. *Grant's Bills.*
 Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with
 multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*
 The gentlewoman begged me to step; for that a lodger
 she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, No. 83.*
 Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the
 fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence
 halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-
 four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*
 2. One that resides in any place.
 Look in that breast, most dirty dear;
 Say, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*
LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *ledge*.]
 1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.
 I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,
 And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to
 another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*
 At night he came
 To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*
 He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of
 his friend. *Addison's Guardian, No. 155.*
 Wits take lodgings in the fount of Bow. *Pope.*
 2. Place of residence.
 Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
 The nest of love, the lodging of delight,
 The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
 The sacred harbour of that heavenly freight. *Spenser.*
 3. Harbour; covert.
 The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it bet-
 ter to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender
 fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
 4. Convenience to sleep on.
 Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding
 us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on Creation.*
LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]
 1. A floor.
 There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*
 2. The highest floor.
 To lull him in his slumber soft,
 A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
 And ever drizzling rain upon the lofts,
 Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 3. Rooms on high.
 Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
 And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder. *Milton.*
 A weasel once made shift to sink
 In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*
LOFTLY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]
 1. On high; in an elevated place.
 Proudly; haughtily.
 They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak
 loftily. *Psal. lxxiii. 8.*
 2. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
 My lowly verse may loftily arise,
 And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Fairy Queen.*
LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]
 1. Height; local elevation.
 2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.
 Three poets in three distant ages born;
 The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
 The next in majesty; in both the last.
 Pride; haughtiness. *Dryden.*
 3. Pride; haughtiness.
 Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their tem-
 per, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*
LOFTY. *adj.* [from *lofty*, or *loft*.]
 1. High; hovering; elevated in place.
 See lofty Lebanon his head advance,
 See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*
 2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.
 He knew
 Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*
 3. Proud; haughty.
 Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
 A lowly servant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;
 But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*
LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Stinner*
 derives it from *luggan*, Saxon, to lie; *Junius* from *loggs*,
 Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true ori-
 ginal.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood.
 Would the light'sting had
 Burnt up those logs that thou'rt join'd to pile. *Shaksp.*
 The worms with many feet are bred under logs of timber,
 And many times in gardens, where no logs are. *Bacon.*
 Some logs, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
 An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

LOG

- And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
 And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*
 The frightened dame
 The log in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and
 consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Ar-
 butnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of
 the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabnet.*
 A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil.
LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithmus*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]
 Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of num-
 bers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Mer-
 chiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr.
 Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of
 artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation,
 and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers
 they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arith-
 metically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition
 and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and
 division of the numbers they correspond with, and this saves
 an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner with, and this ex-
 traction of roots be performed, by diffiding the *logarithms*
 of any numbers for the square root, and trifecting them for the
 cube, and so on. *Harris.*
LOGGATS. *n. f.*
 Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is
 one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third sta-
 tute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kit-
 tlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of
 wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of
 bowling. *Hammer.*
 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at
 leggats with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*Logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather
 from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a
 blockhead; a thickskull.
 Where hast been, Hal?
 With three or four loggerheads, amongst three or four score
 hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 Says this loggerhead, what have we to do to quench other
 peoples fires. *LeStrange.*
 To fall to loggerheads. } To scuffle; to fight without wea-
 To go to loggerheads. } pons.
 A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to logger-
 heads; which should be his matter. *LeStrange.*
LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid;
 dolts.
 You loggerheaded and unpollid'd groom, what! no at-
 tendance? *Shaksp. Twining of the Shrew.*
LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]
 The art of reasoning.
 Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after
 truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*
 Talk logick with acquaintance,
 And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*
 By a logick that left no man any thing which he might call
 his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one
 man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*
 Here foam'd rebellious logick, gag'd and bound,
 There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*
LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]
 1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.
 The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as be-
 ing too full of logical subtilties.
 Those who in a logical dispute keep in general terms, would
 hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*
 We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in
 giving subtle rules, and finding out logical arguments, since
 it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*
 2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.
 A man who fits up for a judge in criticism, should have a
 clear and logical head. *Addison's Spectator, No. 291.*
LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of
 logick.
 How can her old good man
 With honour take her back again?
 From hence I logically gather,
 The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*
LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logikos*, Latin.] A teacher
 or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.
 If a man can play the true logician, and have as well judg-
 ment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*
 If we may believe our logicians, man is distinguished from
 all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*
 Each staunch polemick flubborn as a rock,
 Each fierce logician still expelling Locke, *Dunciad, b. iv.*
 Came whip and spur. *A logician*

LOL

- A *legician* might put a case that would serve for an excep-
 tion. *Swift.*
 The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of
 them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and
 shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*
LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry
 logs.
 For your sake
 Am I this patient logman. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a
 contention about words.
 Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with
 distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a
 mere kind of sophistry and *legomachy*. *Hewel.*
LO'GWOOD. *n. f.*
 Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought
 to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart
 only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and
 remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It
 grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so
 plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has
 been long known by the dyers, and was but lately intro-
 duced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astrin-
 gent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood wa-
 ter. *Peachment Drawing.*
LO'HOCK. *n. f.*
 Lo'hock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines
 which are now commonly called Eclegma's, lambatives, or
 linctus's. *Quincy.*
 Lo'hocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection re-
 peated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
LOIN. *n. f.* [*lloyn*, Welsh.]
 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2. Loin; the reins.
 My face I'll grime with filth,
 Blanket my loins. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
 Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins, *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
 Virgin mother, hail!
 High in the love of heav'n! yet from my loins
 Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the son
 Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 A multitude! like which the populous north
 Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
 Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
 Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*
 To LOITER. *v. n.* [*lateren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend
 time carelessly; to idle.
 Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take
 soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*
 You loiter, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*
 Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively loiters
 it away. *Locke.*
 If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we
 have loitered, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of
 the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*
LOITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy
 wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish
 and dilatory.
 Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
 And daily to loiterers have a good eye. *Tusser's Husw.*
 The poor, by idleness or unthriftness, are riotous spenders,
 vagabonds, and loiterers. *Hayward.*
 Where hast thou been, thou loiterer?
 Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,
 To search if thou wert come. *Ottway.*
 Providence would only enter mankind into the useful
 industry, that we live not like idle loiterers and truants. *Mere.*
 Ever listless loit'ers, that attend
 No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*
 To LOL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known.
 Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollards*, a
 name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom
 one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are un-
 lawful.]
 1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.
 So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so shakes and
 pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
 But on his knees at meditation. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
 Close by a softly murmur'ing stream,
 Where lovers us'd to loll and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds,
 Void of care he lolls in pipe in state. *Dryden.*
 And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd. Perf.*
 But wanton now, and lolling at our ease,
 We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

LON

- A lazy, lolling sort
 Of ever listless loit'ers. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness
 or play.
 The triple porter of the Stygian feast,
 With lolling tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*
 With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,
 And with his lolling tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*
 To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue exerted.
 All authors to their own defects are blind;
 Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
 To see the people, when they play mouths they make,
 To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
 Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*
 By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
 Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
 Fierce tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 By the wolf were laid the martial twins;
 Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung,
 The foster-dam loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*
LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundfish fish.
LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]
 1. Solitary.
 Here the lone hour a blank of life displays.
 Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls,
 And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*
 2. Single; without company.
 No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery,
 is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*
LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of compa-
 ny; disposition to avoid company.
 The huge and sporful assembly grew to him a tedious
 loneliness, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*
 I see
 The mystery of your loneliness, and find
 Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*
LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude.
 I go alone,
 Like to a lonely dragon; that his fen
 Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp.*
 Why thus clothe up the stars
 That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
 With everlasting oil, to give due light
 To the mistle and lonely traveller. *Milton.*
 Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
 Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell. *Dryden's Æn.*
 You lonely thus from the full court retire,
 Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*
LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.
 If of court life you knew the good,
 You would leave loneliness. *Donne.*
 I can love
 Her who loves loneliness best. *Donne.*
LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.
 You either must the earth from rest disturb,
 Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
 Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?
 How horrid will these lonesome seats appear? *Blackmore.*
LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]
 1. Not short.
 He talked a long while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*
 He was desirous to see him of a long season. *Luke xxiii.*
 2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater de-
 gree than either of the other.
 His branches became long because of the waters. *Ezek.*
 We made the trial in a long necked phial left open at the
 top. *Boyle.*
 3. Of any certain measure in length.
 Women eat their children of a span long. *Lam. ii. 20.*
 4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.
 Man goeth to his long home. *Ecc. xii. 5.*
 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be
 long upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*
 5. Dilatory.
 The physician cutteth off a long disease. *Ecclesi. x. 10.*
 Death will not be long in coming, and the covenant of
 the grave is not shew'd unto thee. *Ecclesi. xiv. 12.*
 6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps,
 long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at
 any thing desired.
 Praying for him, and casting a long look that way, he saw
 the galley leave the pursuit.
 By every circumstance I know he loves;
 Yet he but doubts, and parries, and casts out
 Many a long look-for succour. *Dryden.*
 Yet